

## MINING ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE TO HOLD CONVENTION IN ARIZONA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The American Institute of Mining Engineers makes announcement here of its absorption of the Mexican Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, which will hereafter be known as the Mexican section of the American organization. The Mexican institute was founded in 1908 by its present president, Victor M. Braschi, of Mexico City. Its decision to merge with the American organization is due to difficulty in financing its affairs, owing to national troubles in Mexico, and as a result of the merger, the Mexican institute will now be financed by the combined organizations. The American institute thus gains to its membership more than two hundred of the mining experts of Mexico, increasing its total membership to 6,500.

Announcement is also made of plans for holding the next annual convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers next month in Arizona, the first time in the forty-year history of the organization that it has met in that state.

The meeting will extend over the

entire week of September 18th and will be held in the principal mining centers of the state, the members traveling between the various points by special train and automobile. A special train has been arranged for, to carry eastern members from New York City on September 14th. Other members and their guests will join the party at various points en route. The principal towns in which the institute sessions or visits of inspection will be held, are Santa Rita and Hurley, N. M., and Douglas, Bisbee, Globe and Phoenix, Ariz. The inspection will include the Roosevelt dam and the mines and works of practically all the leading metal-producing companies of the state. At Douglas, in the technical sessions, the institute will discuss the special subject of "Smelting." At Bisbee, papers will be read on "Mining and Geology," and at Globe, the first day will be given over to "Mining and Smelting" and "Leaching." During a second day at Globe, time has been set aside for what is regarded as an important discussion of "Concentration and Flotation."

## ARBITRATION OF ALL ISSUES IS FORLORN HOPE

(Continued from Page One)

"It is now up to the railroads. The situation has reached that point where it is hanging in a balance and if the railroads will do their part there is no reason why we should not be brought together. The situation may best be summed up by saying, 'Let us continue praying.'"

Much of the discussion at the conference today revolved about the principle of the eight-hour day. The managers asserted that putting the eight-hour day into effect would cost them \$100,000,000 a year, but the representatives of the employees reduced this estimate to \$20,000,000 a year. The employees suggested that the eight-hour day already in effect on some roads, and that officials on those roads have stated they would not change back to the ten-hour day.

The president sought to find the basis for the opposition of the railroads to the eight-hour day, asking whether the managers did not believe it inevitable at some time. The managers were firm, however, in their opposition to its adoption unless other collateral issues were taken up.

Representatives of both sides were told by the president that he would continue to do his utmost to discover a basis of settlement and that it was their duty to the public to co-operate. Without minimizing the difficulties in the way of a solution, he sought to impress upon them that a break could be avoided only by mutual concessions.

When men close to the managers suggested that a way out might be found by the railroads accepting the principle of the eight-hour day and then having an investigation by an impartial body of collateral questions, the employees said they had heard of the plan before but that they would not commit themselves on it unless it was put in definite form.

Both managers and employees were tagged out by the long conferences, but

## KING GEORGE SPENDS ENTIRE WEEK AT FRONT

(Continued from Page One)

pected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now."

A dramatic moment occurred as the king was walking across the field swept by a British charge. He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." Both the king and the Prince of Wales halted and saluted the cross.

"It was sporting of the king to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it wouldn't be a grave with his gun?" As it is, Whistling Percy might let loose any minute. Whistling Percy is the name for a noisy shell from the German guns.

Sir Douglas Haig, as the king's best friend, told him what was worth seeing during his visit and then the king laid out his own program each day. This led him to have a look at the guns which had been shelling recently by guns of big calibre. As he and the prince went about leisurely examining the enormous craters in the square and the ruins of the old town hall his attendants were considering what might happen if a crater was made where the occupant and his of the throne were standing. Etiquette

did not permit them to tell the royalty to move on, but they suggested it politely. Royalty, however, persisted in remaining in the square until curiosity was satisfied.

When the king and the men of the Scottish division, which had seen such desperate fighting at Belville, or "Devil's Wood," the survivors of the South Africans gave him the Zulu name of the division, which was something of all kinds of the soldiers fighting under the British flag, from the Scotch, English and Irish, to the troops from the various dominions.

There are little restaurants where officers and men may eat things not obtainable in their messes: bookstores, a dentist, a watchmaker, oculists and opticians, and all classes of workshops required by the army. The oculists and opticians have as customers men whose chief duty is to watch the sky all day for enemy aviators—a severe strain on their eyes.

The correspondent of the Associated Press found that beyond using the French soil for crops and French wood, coal and iron, the German army has no economic connection of any sort with the French population. Of interest as an incident behind the lines was the recent burial of a German aviator. The Germans officers who arranged the funeral were surprised when a delegation of French asked permission to attend the services. This incident is considered some of the Germans as an indication of the bitterness of the first months of the war are gradually disappearing.

"No, I know how to act when I meet Germans, but not when in the presence of kings," said one of the youngest soldiers, exclaimed the king when he saw a 12-year-old boy among the Northampton. But little Joseph Leffevre was not a soldier. He is the son of a dead Belgian soldier and was found wandering about under shell fire at Ypres, adopted by the battalion and placed on its rolls. He told his story in French to the king and said:

"They will not let me go up to fight, but keep me back with the transport."

The king said, "As I was going to suggest, and being a good soldier, you will have to obey orders."

When the king was to call on General Birdwood he met battalion of Australians who were just coming out of the trenches after taking Pozieres ridge. With their steel helmets back on their heads, their shirts open at the neck, their skins tanned as Indians, their clothes rent and streaked with earth-stains, they lined the road and gave him an Australian cheer.

General Joffre came over from his headquarters and President Poincaré from Paris to take lunch with King George and Sir Douglas Haig.

Throughout the week a moving picture man was doing his best to keep up with the king, while the difficult Prince of Wales was notably proficient in slipping out of the picture just as the operator began turning the crank.

Expresses His Appreciation  
LONDON, Aug. 15.—After a visit to the front, King George today issued a general order to the army in France, expressing his appreciation of the splendid condition and cheerful confidence of all ranks.

"I realize not only the splendid work done in immediate contact with the enemy," says the general order, "but also the vast organization behind the fighting line, honorable and courageous, doing all possible, and to the hearts and hands of the workers. Everywhere there is proof that all men and women are playing their part, and I rejoice to think that their noble efforts are being heartily seconded by all classes at home."

NO DEFINITE ACTION  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—No definite action looking to the proposed intervention in the meat and bread situation resulted at the conference held here today between Edward N. Hurley, and United States District Attorney Charles F. Cline. Chairman Hurley submitted to the district attorney the data he had in hand with reference to the bread situation and proposed increase in the price of crackers, cakes, and other goods.

TO VOTE ON SHIPPING BILL  
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WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Fletcher, in charge of the government shipping bill, announced after a conference with republican leaders today, that he would ask for a vote on the measure as soon as the revenue bill is reported to the senate, which probably would be some time tomorrow.

Discussion of the shipping bill dragged again today.

## CHILD OF A FUGITIVE WAR PROBLEM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, August 15.—Child labor is one of the subjects touched upon in the annual report of the General Federation of Trade Unions dealing with problems to be solved after the war.

"The management committee has never ceased to emphasize the gravity of the industrial problems with which the country will be faced at the end of the war, and the presence of children in agriculture and industry creates one of the first difficulties which will require attention. It will be monstrous if the trade unionist soldier returns to find his children placed as a barrier between him and opportunities of employment. To prevent such a catastrophe it may be necessary to provide measures for returning employed children to school, for raising the leaving age, and for making this age uniform throughout the country. Such a policy will meet violent opposition from employers who seek juvenile labor because it is cheap to them although it may be dear to the child and to the state. Trade unionists are in this matter the custodians of vital interests, and they should immediately seek an educational program which will relieve industrial congestion, provide the children with a liberal education and give the state a largely increased aggregate of general knowledge and intelligence."

"It is frequently said that matters concerning the education of children are outside the consideration of the trade unionist; that his concern lies only with wages and working conditions. Fortunately the trade unionist is wise enough to know that the child competing against him injuriously affects both sides, while the child ill-trained and growing into the thoughtless and inefficient adult is a potential factor in the hands of those who would keep down wages and debase working conditions."

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## CHRIS FITCH RUNS DOWN NERVOUS THIEF ARE PROMISED AS REPRISALS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Mary Sanchez is a much wiser young woman this morning. She attained the degree of wisdom only after a series of harrowing events, which led up to the arrest of one Andrew Rosas by Special Officer Chris Fitch, in the employ of the Arizona Eastern.

Mary finally to Phoenix late last evening on her way from Nogales to Florence. She had to stop over in Phoenix, and selected the Star Lodging house as the logical place to go. She forgot to lock her door and after she had retired, was just dozing off into slumber, when a strange man entered her room, grabbed her pocketbook hanging on the bedpost and made a dash for liberty, carrying the purse and its precious contents with him. The contents reached the approximate value of \$14.60.

Special Officer Fitch, who, in the discharge of his duty, happened to be passing near the Star, saw the man emerge from the house in somewhat of a hurry, and heard the screams of a woman who had been robbed. Fitch started in to catch the fugitive. He chased him several blocks, but the unknown proved to be as fleet a runner as he was. He managed to corner him, but not before he had by his long run, the Mexican put up a fight. Fitch was forced to connect with the law of the purse snatcher in no slight manner. After he had laid his man out, he brought him to and escorted him to the police station.

As Fitch caught up with his man, he was just stuffing \$4.60 in silver into the pocket of his shirt. The rest of the contents of the pocketbook had disappeared. Upon a search being made at the police station, a ten dollar gold piece dropped from the man's coat leg. This made up the entire sum.

Rosas is said to have a bad record. It is thought, though as yet it has not been definitely established, that at one time he served time in Florida. He will have the opportunity to explain his escapade to Judge Thomas in police court this afternoon.

## SCENES BEHIND BATTLE FRONT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

AT THE CHIMAN FIELD BASE ON THE SOMME FRONT, (Via Berlin and London, Aug. 15, delayed)—Behind the battle front the Germans are following their professions and business as usual. The scene is as at home. There are little restaurants where officers and men may eat things not obtainable in their messes: bookstores, a dentist, a watchmaker, oculists and opticians, and all classes of workshops required by the army.

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## ZEPPELIN RAIDS ARE PROMISED AS REPRISALS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, August 15 (via wireless to Sayville).—Threats of more destructive Zeppelin raids against England in reprisal for "crimes committed by British airmen" are contained in a White Book regarding the Baralong case transmitted by the government to the Reichstag.

Members of the crew of the Baralong, a British patrol boat, were reported to have killed Germans from a submarine sunk by a British vessel a year ago. The government's purpose is quoted as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Reprisals will be used against England within the limits of the law of nations, but without any other regard. Every airship, which throws destructive bombs on London or other defended towns or on towns which contain establishments of military character, shall cause England to remember the Baralong case."

The White Book contains official German and British documents. The first report, according to a statement given out today by the Overseas News Agency says:

"The German government, replying to the declarations of the British government in regard to the German memorandum of January 10, 1916, on the Baralong case (in which Germany rejected the British proposal to submit the case to a neutral board), said it had decided, on account of the British government's attitude, that it was impossible to continue negotiations. At the same time the government announced it would take reprisals of a nature corresponding with the provocation, adding:

"Of course the government has declined to respond to the crimes committed by the British seamen by carrying out reprisals against the civilians of the officers and crew of the Baralong."

## CHARGES UNDU INFLUENCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

FOULDER, Aug. 15.—A motion was filed in district court here today asking a new trial for Henry C. Foulger, convicted recently of murder in connection with the killing of his father, Wm. H. Dickens, at Longmont, November 20, last. Counsel for Dickens alleged undue influence of Foulger on the jury setting up the conviction that certain newspapers passed notes to the jury during the trial.

## BOTTS IS PRESIDENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 15.—The New Mexico Bar association today elected C. M. Botts, of Albuquerque, president. John R. McFee, Jr., of Santa Fe, was elected secretary.

## SAYS PLATFORM OF DEMOS 1912 SHOULD BE REAL

(Continued from Page One)

the administration changed its mind, he continued, and an appeal was made not to congress, but by the executive directly to the people. A program was "formally presented" by the administration.

"It was almost as formally abandoned. The secretary of war had spent some time in formulating that plan. When it was abandoned he took it so seriously that he abandoned the administration."

Mr. Hughes repeated the declaration that the country was in a quandary when it became necessary to send troops to the Mexican border.

"I think we should have a regular army large enough to attend to duties of the description he said. 'My point is not so much with respect to numbers as to efficiency. Take our navy for example. That is the great arm of our service. We should have to go to all of the credit of efficient leadership—men qualified for the great task of adequately representing and dealing with this great arm of defense. We should have leadership capable of efficient organization."

"I do not like to go into the details with respect to the navy. I believe they are far from satisfactory. I am informed and believe that the navy is deficient in the organization it should have."

"We have no lack of men in this country who can properly preside over the navy department and I propose, if the American people elect me to the office to which I aspire, to see that in both army and navy we have competent, efficient leadership."

"Our preparedness of a military and naval sort is merely preparation for a national point of view, similar to that which a city has when it is prepared to keep the peace within its borders. The policies of organization demand careful consideration."

Mr. Hughes then declared that preparedness also should extend to the commercial phase of American life to cope with European competition after the war. He assailed the administration for its Mexican policy and said that it had failed to protect American citizens in Mexico notwithstanding the democratic platform of 1912 which declared for the protection of American rights abroad.

"We said to our citizens in Mexico 'Come away, come away.' We did not send them a copy of the democratic platform. If we ever fall so low that we think it is unnecessary to protect American citizens we might as well haul down the flag."

A declaration by the nominee that Alaska developed was greeted with applause. This, he said, could best be done under a protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes left at midnight for Portland.

## PROGRAM FOR DEFENSES IS NOW COMPLETE

(Continued from Page One)

crates: fifteen republicans and one socialist, as follows:

Democrats—Ayres, Bailey, Black, Blackmon, Buchanan of Illinois; Burnett, Connolly, Cox, Dies, Doolittle, Garrett, Gray, Harding, Helvering, Hilliard, Hudington, Johnston of Kentucky; Kitchin, McIntire, Page of North Carolina; Randall, Shallenberger, Shouse, Sisson, Skayden, Steele of Iowa; Taggart, Tamm, Taylor of Arkansas; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Van Dyke, Watkins and Webb.



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In standard packages, 8-oz and 1-lb.



Republicans—Anderson, Campbell, Cramton, Davis of Minnesota; Dillon, Ellsworth, Haugen, Helgesen, Hollingsworth, Kinkaid, Lenroot, Mondell, Morgan of Oklahoma; Nelson and Young of North Dakota.

During debate on the building program, the republicans insisted that they had led the way toward increases in the personnel of the navy and military academies were enlarged, the former to 7,760 and the latter to 1,152. For the military academy a special appropriation of \$1,225,000 was made, the funds for Annapolis being carried in the navy appropriation bill.

Congress also provided for the creation of a council for national defense, composed of cabinet officials and citizens experts to coordinate the military, industrial and natural resources of the country in time of war.

"I want to keep out of war," he said, "but we should be prepared to protect our rights at home and abroad. The credit will belong to the republican side for the votes that will pass this larger program."

Senate amendments to which the house disagreed and which will be referred again to conference included these appropriations: \$6,000,000 for equipment of the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans navy yards for construction of warships, with immediate equipment of the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk yards to build capital ships.

One million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for improvements at the Charleston navy yard, including a dry dock to cost \$1,000,000; \$1,000,000 to enlarge facilities of the Portsmouth navy yard; \$100,000 for a new wharf at the New Orleans navy yard; \$500,000 for investigation of submarine and aviation bases and plans for defenses of harbors and canals.

Secretary Daniels' statement said: "The navy bill carries the largest appropriation for the navy ever carried in a single appropriation bill by any country. The last naval bill of Great Britain before the war was under \$250,000,000 while the bill that passed the house carried an appropriation of \$115,000,000. Naval authorities abroad state that this authorization will make our navy the second largest in the world in every unit that goes to make a powerful fighting force."

The defense program which approval of the naval bill by the house virtually completed, has been the most important achievement of the session and has involved appropriations aggregating \$661,148,000. In addition to the navy bill, it included reorganiza-

tion of the regular army and national guard, bringing the enlisted peace strength to 187,000 men capable of expansion to 220,000 men in the event of war and providing a federalized national guard which at full strength will number 450,000 men.

For maintaining reorganized army and militia supplies and equipment congress appropriated \$26,574,000. More than \$13,000,000 of this is for development of aeronautics, and \$17,000,000 is for government plants for the manufacture of armor plates. The army bill also carried an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for a government plant to produce nitrate for use in manufacture of munitions.

Provision was made for extension and improvement of the coast defenses with appropriations aggregating \$25,748,050. To furnish needed defenses in the army and the navy the personnel of the naval and military academies were enlarged, the former to 7,760 and the latter to 1,152. For the military academy a special appropriation of \$1,225,000 was made, the funds for Annapolis being carried in the navy appropriation bill.

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